# California GARDEN

MAY-JUNE 1997 Volume 88 No. 3 $1.50



# HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

**MAY 3-4**

**VISTA GARDEN CLUB** 63rd Flower Show & Sale. Brengle Senior Ctr. 1400 Vale Terrace Dr., Vista. Sat.1:30-5PM; Sun.10AM-4PM.

**SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY** 23rd. Show & Plant Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat 1-4PM; Sun. 10AM-4PM. Free.

**SEPULVEDA GARDEN CENTER** 13th Annual Country Garden & Craft Fair. 16633 Magnolia Blvd., Encino. 9AM-5PM. Parking $2.

**THE ARBORETUM OF L.A. COUNTY** Annual Plant Sale Bonanza. 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. Sat. 9AM-4:30PM, Sun. 9AM-3PM. 818/447-8207. Adult $5; Sr./Stu. $3.

**MAY 5**

**PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM** Floral Design Program. The Courtyard, 16935 West Bernardo Dr. Designer, Georgia Farham, Tacoma Wash. 1-3PM. Call 749-1920. $8.

**MAY 10**

**CALIFORNIA NATIVESCAPES BOTANICAL GARDEN** Guided Tour. S.D. Wild Animal Park. Sat. 10AM. 487-2629. Free with park admission.

**LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB** Annual Plant Market. Home Savings Bank, 7777 Girard Ave. La Jolla. Sat. 9AM. 456-0693.

**MAY 10-11**

**DESCANSO GARDENS** International Show. Geranium Society Show & Sale. 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada. Sat./Sun. 9AM-4PM. $5.

**MAY 11**

**SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY** 27th Mother's Day Show & Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sun 11AM-4PM. Free.

**MAY 14**

**★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Tour. Pasadena Showcase House of Design, Pasadena. Landscape/Interior Design. Marketplace. Lunch. 232-5762/277-5004. $48.

**MAY 17**

**TEMECULA VALLEY ROSE SOCIETY ARS** Rose show. Temecula Comm. Ctr., 28816 Pujol St. Sat. Noon-3PM. 909/695-1689. $5.

**THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA JACARANDA WALK.** Saturday, 12:30PM Meet at northwest corner 4th and Laurel, San Diego. Free.

**MAY 17-18**

**SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY** 26th Annual Show & Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM. Free.

**MAY 18**

**THE HUNTINGTON** 23rd. Annual Plant Sale. 1151 Oxford St., San Marino. Many Rare & Exotic Plants. 9AM-4PM. 818/405-2100.

**MAY 24-25**

**BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK** Annual Show & Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat./Sun. 10AM-4PM. Free.

**MAY 31**

**THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY** 1st Annual Rare & Exotic Palm & Cycad Sale. Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr. Sat. 9AM-4PM. Fee $3.

**MAY 31 - JUNE 1**

**SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY** Plant Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Pk. Plant Sale Sat.& Sun. 10AM-5PM.; Show opens Sat. Noon-5PM.; Sun. 10AM-5PM. Free.

**JUNE 4**

**★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Tour. Lotusland & Nursery, Santa Barbara. Call for Information 232-5762 or Ann 277-5004.

**JUNE 8**

**SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY SHOW.** Show & Plant Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sun. Noon-4:30PM. Free.

**JUNE 14**

**AMERICAN FUCHSIA SOCIETY** With American Begonia Society, TBS Branch Tour Private 5000 sq. ft. Garden. 94 N. Santa Rosa St., Ventura. Call 805/648-1530. Free.

**JUNE 16 TO 27**

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE** Permaculture Courses. Ojai Foundation. Mollison/Pittman Instructors. 415/365-2993. FAX 415/366-2241.

**JUNE 17**

**★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** Quarterly Dinner/Program. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Von Marie May, Historical Landscape Restoration. Marston House & San Louis Rey Mission. 5:45PM. 232-5762. Pre-paid Reservations $5.

**JUNE 17 THROUGH JULY 6**

**DEL MAR FAIR** Flower & Garden Show. Via de la Valle west to Fairgrounds. 793-5555. Parking and Entrance Fees.

**JUNE 21-22**

**SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANT**

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VOLUME 88 NUMBER 3

*THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER*

MAY-JUNE 1997

## FEATURES

69 A Harbinger of Spring . . . . . C. Zinsky
70 Geology Park . . . . . P. Abbott
72 Clover . . . . . B. Jones
73 The Story of Red Admirals and Baby's Tears . . . . P. Pawlowski
75 Roses, Roses, Roses . . . . . M. Truby
75 This Bud's for You . . . . . D. Reece
77 Jacaranda . . . . . R. Horwitz
78 *Clerodendrum ugandense* . . . . . B. Newton
79 You Too Can Gow Protea . . . . . J. Michelli
89 Fire Prevention . . . . . D. Nakama

## DEPARTMENTS

66 Horticultural Calendar . . . . . J. Johns
80 Now Is the Time . . . . . M. Truby
84 Gleanings . . . . . Staff Edited
85 Communications . . . . . Editor and Readers
86 Book Reviews . . . . . R. Cox
92 Bus Tours . . . . . A. Waters
93 Affiliates . . . . . L. Beyerle

COVER drawing of *Selenicereus grandiflorus* (see page 85 for description) by Stefen Bernath for *The Cactus Coloring Book,* Dover Publications, Inc., New York. No, this isn't the same plant as was on cover a year ago. That was *Epiphyllum,* another of the Cactaceae.

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*FLOWER SHOWS*: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your show.

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**SOCIETY**. Show and Sale. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. 10AM-5PM.; Sun. 10AM-4PM. Free.

**JUNE 26-29**

**UCLA EXTENSION** 2nd Annual Study/Tour. Sea Ranch, Monterey. Info. 310/825-9414.

**COMING EVENT - JULY 5 TO 11 1997**

**CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA** 27th Biennial Convention. Town & Country Hotel, San Diego. Call Martin Mooney for all information 427-6796.

**EVERY SATURDAY -**

**FULLERTON ARBORETUM** Gardening Classes. May and June every Saturday. 1900 Associated Rd., Fullerton. 714/773-3404. $7.

**MONTHLY - SECOND MONDAY**

**SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY** Speakers. Wagering Facility, Del Mar Racetrack. Mon. 6:30-9PM. 756-4126.

**ONGOING EVENTS**

**QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS** 230 Quail Garden Dr., Encinitas. 9AM-5PM. 436-4032.

**BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE** Walks. Poway. Sat & Sun 9AM. 486-7238.

**SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN** (by Organ Pavilion in Balboa Park). Open 10AM-4PM. Docent Tours Tues., Fri., Sat., Sun. 232-2780. Donation.

**BALBOA PARK: ONGOING PROGRAMS**

**SAT. OFFSHOOT TOURS** One hour. Meet Botanical Lath House. 10AM. 235-1121. Free.

**TUES. INTERPRETIVE WALKS** Ranger guided. Meet Visitors Center. 10AM. 235-1211. Free.

**Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for July/August issue is May 15. SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes that are submitted late by the organizations.**

# NIXON LIBRARY 1997 SPRING GARDEN FESTIVAL

Visitors will find even more than galleries, theaters, and the restored birthplace of America's 37th president when they tour the nine-acre Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace this spring. Throughout May and June, the Library celebrates its annual Spring Garden Festival with more than 1,400 blooming rose bushes and thousands of colorful annuals and perennials.

"GREAT GARDENS OF THE PRESIDENCY" speaker series will feature 10:30 a.m. lectures, slide presentations, and book signings followed by California Buffet Luncheons served at noon.

*Monday, May 19th's speaker is WILLIAM SEALE, a leading White House historian and author of *The White House Garden*. Seale will lecture and show slides of the extensive White House gardens and landscape architecture dating from the mansion's origins two hundred years ago to its present day look.

*Monday, June 2nd's speaker is Dorothy Temple, who served in the White House as Chief Floral Decorator for President and Mrs. Reagan and floral design consultant to Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter. Temple's topic will be "Floral Decorating: From the White House to Your House." Included in her slide presentation will be both the public areas where the First Family entertains and their private living quarters. Temple will create magnificent arrangements on stage, as she did for years for First Families.

*Monday, June 16th's speaker will be Gordon Chappell, Director of Landscape at Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. He is author of the just-published coffee table book *The Gardens of Colonial Williamsburg*. His slide presentation will be of the Garden's 173-acre historic area and 70 separate gardens.

Lecture tickets for nonmembers are $9.00. Series tickets are $24.00. Admission to the Library is included in ticket price.

Luncheons are $35.00, three luncheons are $99.00.

SATURDAY DOCENT TOURS will be given in May and June between 10:00 a.m. and noon. Docents will lead guided tours of the Library's extensive gardens of roses, perennials, irises, herbs, palms, azaleas and scrolled hedges; the 130-foot-long reflecting pool; and The Cottage Garden enhancing the turn-of-the century setting for the restored farmhouse where President Nixon was born. Tours, which last thirty minutes, are included with admission.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON GARDEN LECTURES will take place every Saturday in May and June at 1:00 p.m. The lectures, slide presentations, author book signings, and Garden Walks will be presented by noted Southern California garden authorities and authors. Lectures are included with admission.

For **information and tickets**, call 714/993-5075.

The Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace is open Sundays 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at 18001 Yorba Linda Blvd., Yorba Linda. Admission charges are $5.95-ages 12 to 62; $3.95-seniors; $2.00-children. □





# A HARBINGER OF SPRING

by CATHERINE L. ZINSKY

HERE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA it is all too easy to take our weather for granted. Sometimes it takes a jolt for us to better appreciate what we have, and *Ruellia macrantha* is just the plant to do it. This is a shrub that begins flowering in December and continues to do so right into Spring. What a luxury!

*R. macrantha* is a tender shrub from South America. "Tender" means it won't grow in freezing temperatures. For those who live in areas where light frosts occur, take heart: *Ruellia macrantha* prefers partial shade, so simply plant your specimen under an overhang or under the protection of a tree, and it should flourish. I, myself, have done this, and have had great success. Still, it is partial shade, not complete shade, that is required. During the cooler months, the more sun it receives, the greater it's flower production.

*Ruellia macrantha* is merely one of about 250 spp. in this rather large genus belonging to the Acanthus Family. It can reach 6 feet, though I maintain my own between 3-4 feet, accomplished through judicious pinching, which also ensures a bushier growth habit. The blossoms open in clusters at the branch tips. Of a violet-rose hue with exquisite veining that washes into a soft white throat, they're about 2 inches long and tubular, flaring at the lips much like a petunia blossom, though longer and narrower. Besides coming into an extended bloom long before and after daffodils, they also perform nicely as cut flowers.

The ovate-lanceolate leaves can reach six inches long, so even out of flower this shrub is not shy and merely requires periodic fertilization to maintain a lush, green appearance. A little added iron prevents possible chlorosis, a plant deficiency that results in the leaves looking somewhat jaundiced.

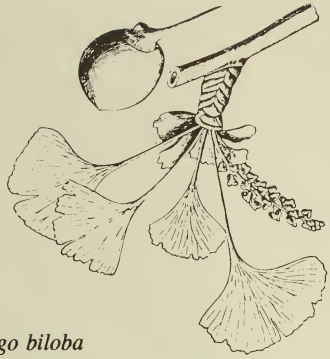
Though often called Christmas pride, it is also commonly referred to as the Brazilian torch. Certainly it is a shrub to light up your garden—and your heart, especially when listening to weather reports from Fargo, North Dakota! *Ruellia macrantha* can be found at specialty nurseries such as Walter Andersen's and Buena Creek. Plant now for a special treat next year.

Good luck and happy gardening. . . .□

*Catherine Zinsky is a free-lance writer for garden and canine publications. She gardens at about 1900 feet, in Crest.*

*She will be opening her garden to the public on Saturday, May 10th, from 9:00 a.m to 4:00 p.m. and on Sunday, May 11th, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at 309 Estornino Lane, El Cajon.*

*Photographs by Betty Newton.*



*Ginkgo biloba*

# GEOLOGY PARK

by PATRICK L. ABBOTT

THERE IS A UNIQUE LITTLE PARK hidden away on the San Diego State University campus where time has seemingly stood still because the plants are all living fossils. Walking into this park takes one back to an Earth before flowering plants had evolved, back to Jurassic Park.

In 1981, volunteers from the Geology Department at San Diego State University and the San Diego community dug up an asphalt-covered parking lot for twelve cars and converted it into a park featuring vegetation with ancient lineages, including some that extend back four hundred million years into the past. The volunteers built the park without using taxpayer funds. We dug the drainage trench, poured the concrete walkways, installed a sprinkler system, built benches and tables, and for the fun part — planted the plants. For special effect, leaves from various plants in the garden were pressed into the drying cement of walkways to create modern "fossils."

The park was created for both aesthetic and educational purposes. Except the grass, all the vegetation types are living representatives of land-dwelling plants that have a geologic history extending back at least one hundred fifty million years. The plants in the park are all well-represented in the fossil record. Despite the uniqueness of the park, none of the plants are really rare. Most of them can be seen growing in various places around San Diego, but planting them together in one place focuses attention on the great antiquity of their kind.

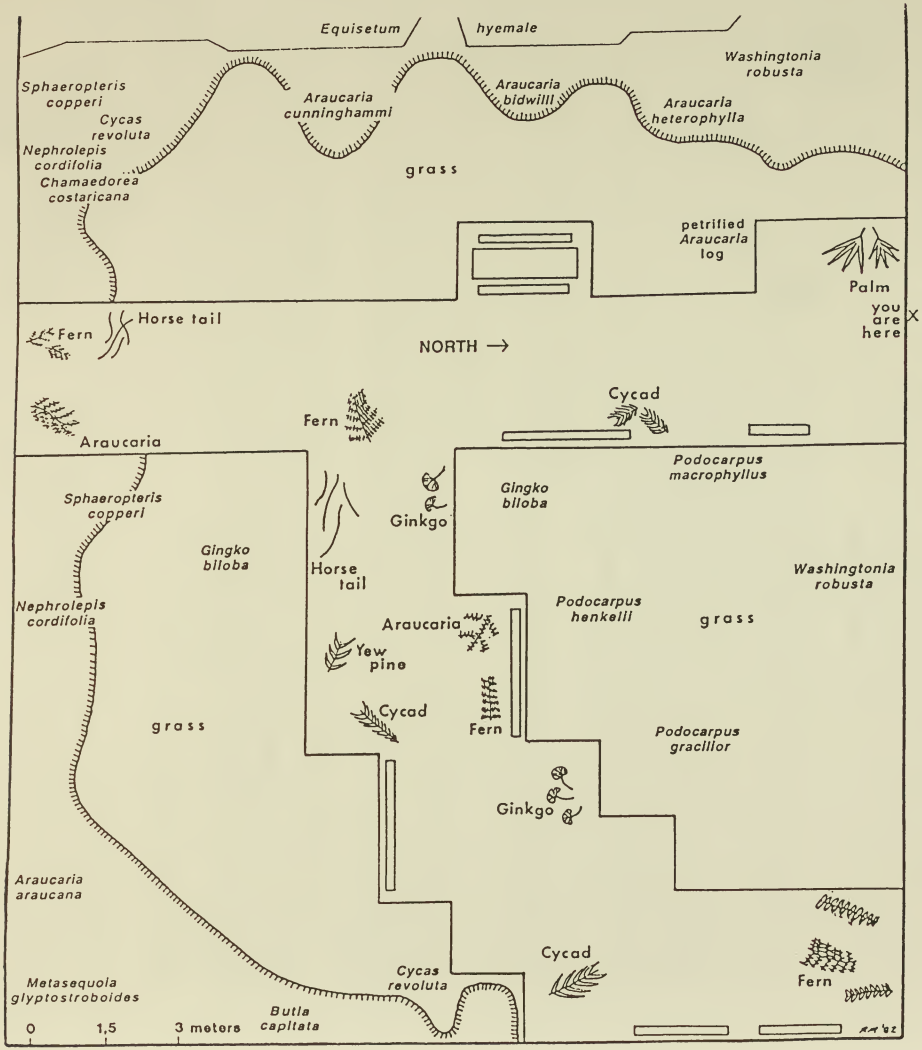
After sixteen years of life, most of the plants have survived and some have thrived. The most ancient plant species is the horsetail rush (*Equisetum hyemale*). These small, bamboo-like plants go back nearly four hundred million years. The horsetail rushes and sword fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*) are virtually unstoppable in their expansive growth — no wonder their kind has survived for so long.

Several genera of trees are featured. The genus *Araucaria* is represented by four species: *araucana* (monkey puzzle tree), *cunninghammii* (hoop "pine"), *bidwillii* (bunya-bunya tree), and *heterophylla* (star or Norfolk Island "pine"). A petrified log of *Araucaria* from the Jurassic rocks of Utah sits near the living specimens. Also present is the dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*), long known from the fossil record but thought to have gone extinct millions of years ago until specimens were found living in China in the 1940s. The genus *Podocarpus* is represented by its species *gracilior, henkelii,* and *macrophyllus*. Palm trees include the pindo palm (*Butia capitata*), the Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and *Chamaedorea costaricana*. The maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) is beautifully represented; feel its leaves between your fingers and see why they preserve and make good fossils. No garden of ancient vegetation can be complete without cycads, those unusual plants that look like "pineapples with branches extending from the top. *Cycas revoluta* (miscalled sago palm) is in the park.

It is easiest to visit this hidden park on weekends. Come by and let your mind fly backward in time, one hundred fifty to three hundred fifty million years ago and contemplate the Earth before flowers arrived. □

*Patrick L. Abbott is a native San Diegan and teaches geology at SDSU. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Texas-Austin and is interested in interpreting the events of geological history. His group intends to put in a Mediterranean garden at SDSU that will include plants from the five zones of the world that have a "Mediterranean climate."*

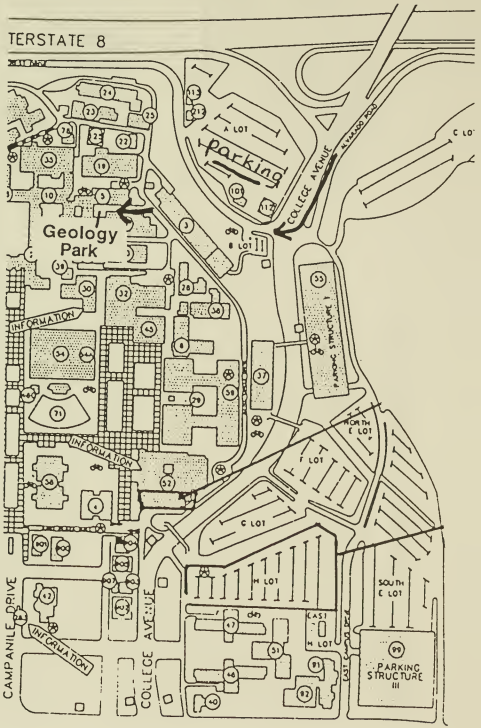
GEOLOGY PARK — JURASSIC PARK




# SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY

71

## CAMPUS MAP





# Clover

by BARBARA S. JONES

CLOVER IN AMERICA is one of the plants that make us feel comfortable. If we want to explain that someone is living a life of ease and luxury we say they are living in clover. Clover has been around forever and it is one of the art forms that is recognized by all. About a hundred years ago, during the Victorian Period, it was one of the important plants used in bouquets or nosegays to send a message. Unfortunately, every area did not have the same meaning for every plant, so the sender had to be careful. My book says it means "Think of Me."

True clover is *Trifolium*. It is a Leguminosae, a member of the Pea Family. There are over 230 species and they can be annuals, biennials, or perennials. Most are vigorous, invasive, and unsuitable for intensively cultivated ornamental gardens. They are usually found in grassy situations and some are very important commercially for the nitrogen fixing abilities (cultivated and plowed under as a green manure to revitalize land), and for their nectar for bees to produce honey and for feeding butterflies.

Several of the species are known and sold as shamrock, the mythological Irish good luck plant. This is usually *T. dubium* or *T. repens*. They have tiny leaves, and are sold in 2-inch pots in this area around St. Patrick's Day. Usually the plants do not survive in the open ground.

Sometime in the early spring, which can come as early as February in San Diego, the wild yellow oxalis starts blooming all over the city on hillsides, vacant lots, along alleys, and in gardens. Children often bring in the large three petal leaves, sure that they have a large shamrock. *Oxalis pes-caprae* is a native of South Africa but has become naturalized in the San Diego area. Its common name is Bermuda butttercup or English weed but here it is known as sour grass because the stems have a tangy, tart flavor when chewed. Small pieces are a tasty addition to a mixed salad, and make a delicious spread for herb or dark bread when finely cut, mixed with cream cheese, and aged overnight in the refrigerator.



Every gardener in San Diego knows California burclover, *Medicago hispida (M. polymorpha)*. This clover-like plant is a member of the Pea Family. It has prostate stems that radiate out from a tap root. It has small one-half inch long yellow flowers that bloom from April through September and form spiny seedpods. These seedpods, burs, dry and turn brown and are a problem for both human and animal. It is a real nuisance plant on lawns.

This humble plant, clover, has been used as protection against snakes and evil spirits and intimidations by fairies and sprites. All agree that a four-leafed clover is especially lucky. It was thought to be protection against witchcraft. 'Tis said that if a young woman puts one in her left shoe, the first eligible gentleman she meets will be her husband. To dream of a four leafed clover foretells of prosperity and good health. Even though I have looked all my life, I've never found a four leafed clover. Darn!

# THE STORY OF RED ADMIRALS AND BABY'S TEARS©

by PAT PAWLOWSKI



IF YOU WANT TO SEE something really pretty, try including a small, soft, sweet-looking plant called baby's tears (*Soleirolia soleirolii*) in your garden. And if you keep a sharp lookout, one day you just might see a red admiral perching delicately on your baby's tears.

No, no—not the kind of admiral with two legs, medals, and wearing a uniform; the admiral we're talking about here has six legs and no medals at all.

As for a uniform—our admiral (*Vanessa atalanta rubria*) chooses to wear black wings, with a bright orange border on the dorsal surface of the hindwing. The dorsal surface of the forewing is black with white markings near the wing tips, and a transverse orange band crosses the wing below these markings. The butterfly's wingspan is about 2½ inches. It's quite a handsome individual.

The way to attract the most red admirals to your yard is to offer food for adults to consume, and food for the larval stage of the butterfly.

For those who fell asleep while reading the last butterfly article, don't think you can escape so easily—here comes a quick review of the butterfly life cycle:

After a tempestuous romance with an adult male butterfly, the female butterfly deposits her eggs on the host plant.

Let's follow the life of an egg: First, the egg hatches into a tiny caterpillar, also called a larva. The larva eats the leaves of the host plant (a host plant is one that has the correct chemical make-up to sustain the life of that particular species of butterfly larva). Still awake?

After shedding its skin a number of times (each time is called an instar) the larva finally reaches caterpillar maturity. It then pupates inside a special little case it has constructed for itself, until it finally emerges as a gorgeous grownup butterfly. After its wings have stiffened, it flies off, searching for nectar and a mate. In the case of red admirals, who don't have enough cash to place an ad in the "personals column," the search for a mate involves establishing a territory. Within his territory, a male red admiral will choose a bright area in which to perch and search for females. He will fly out to investigate whoever comes by. Once upon a gardening time, I even had an admiral (remember, we're talking *Vanessa atalanta rubria*) sit on my lap.

Anyway, if you've planted the right larval-food plants, you probably will have more luck in attracting egg-laying females. Nectar-producing plants will provide sustenance for both genders.

## BABY ADMIRALS AND THE MESS HALL

For red admirals, the following plants will provide the food needed for the larva to grow up and get its wings:

Baby's tears (*Soleirolia soleirolii)*—Everyone can use some of these somewhat cuddly-wuddly-looking, very low-growing plants in the garden. Baby's tears is an excellent ground cover in flower beds. It likes moisture and part-shade. Its subtle, demure appearance belies its aggressiveness; it roots easily from pieces of stem and spreads quickly.

Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica ssp. holosericea*)—If you're into masochism, this is the ideal plant for you. It has tiny stinging hairs on the leaf surfaces, and some people have unpleasant reactions to the hairs. How red admiral caterpillars enjoy eating the leaves is beyond me. All that nettles require to be happy is water, a little shade, and someone to say "ouch."

Pellitory (*Parietaria floridana*)—This plant does not have stinging hairs. It grows wild in moist shaded slopes, around rocks at low elevations in Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral habitats. Well worth a try if you can find it.

Common hop (*Humulus lupulus*)—This exceptionally versatile vine is well worth a try in any garden. It will not sting you. It will feed red admiral caterpillars generously. It is pleasant to look at. With sun and water, it grows quickly. Last but by no means least, with a little manipulation, it provides a source of precious liquid refreshment to the wearied gardener.

## MATURE ADMIRALS AND THE MESS HALL

Now that we've taken care of the menu for happy young red admiral caterpillars, we'll want to provide delectables for the red admiral adults.

The red admiral butterfly has somewhat eclectic tastes. The butterfly's preferences include tree sap; the juices from rotten fruit, putrefying meat, and excreta;

and sometimes flower nectar.

If you decide to forego providing several of the more smelliferous items mentioned above, you can still offer things like rotting fruit and nectar-producing plants.

You can start by placing extremely mature bananas, apples, peaches, watermelon, or such on a dish.

To discourage ants, place the dish of fruit on a flat stone in the middle of a larger pan (like a birdbath) filled with water. Ants cannot cross the water unless they figure out how to make rafts out of leaves (as they did in the excellent movie *The Naked Jungle*, starring the equally excellent Charleton Heston). We can only hope the ants did not see the movie.



Red Admiral Butterfly photograph by Bill Howell

Another point: Don't let a few giant beetles dissuade you from offering well-seasoned watermelon and other equally rotten savories; because the fruit may, on occasion, indeed draw other kinds of bugs. Instead, try to see the beauty in the iridescent coloring, or interesting shapes, of other invertebrates. To some of us, this may be difficult. Since childhood we instinctively draw back, repulsed, from creatures who do not fulfill our perhaps narrow-minded ideas of beauty (another excellent film video to rent is *The Elephant Man*; only don't expect to go out partying after you watch it—it's very sad.) Beauty comes in many forms; we should learn to recognize and appreciate all the forms.

Finally, here are the nectar-producing plants that may be patronized by red admirals:

Butterfly bush (*Buddleia*)—A favorite of many butterfly species.

Milkweed (*Asclepias*)—Provides nectar for many species; also the larval-food plant for the monarch butterfly. Thus, a MUST in the serious butterfly garden.

Red Valerian (*Centranthus ruber*)—Nicknamed the "stinky-feet flower." After considering red admirals' other preferences, it figures, doesn't it?

Wallflower (*Erysimum*)—Also loved by many other species.

Mallow (*Malva*)—Good nectar source; also a larval-food plant of painted ladies and west coast ladies.

Aster (*Asteraceae*) and other types of composites such as those in the daisy family.

However, remember that red admiral adults usually prefer juices from the other non-floral items I mentioned before.

## RED ADMIRALS AND YOUR DUTIES

First, nutrition-wise, you must provide the right stuff (see above).

Second, you should provide some shelter from the wind (bushes, trees, walls, or fences).

Third, don't shoot pesticides all over the place. Pesticides cause red admirals — and other beneficials — to sicken and desert their posts.

## RED ADMIRALS AND THEIR DUTIES

Their first duty, of course, is to make new little admirals.

Another of their duties is to keep those pesky nettles, which have popped up in your yard, under control.

Sad as it may seem, an equally important duty is to provide food for other creatures in the environmental food chain.

And yet another of their duties — perhaps the most interesting one — is to provide interest and visual pleasure in the garden.

This they certainly do, admirably.

*Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens.*

# ROSES, ROSES, ROSES

by MARIANNE D. TRUBY

IF YOU'RE ONE OF those who have traveled far and wide to search out beautiful rose gardens, I hope you will take a look at a nearby area in your own back yard that will compete with all and any of those I have visited.

The Temecula Valley Rose Society was formed in 1990 in this comparatively new community. Their objective to encourage the appreciation, study, and culture of roses has included participating in the planting of roses in median strips and planting a community rose garden with more than nine hundred rose bushes, donated by commercial growers.

They were awarded a plaque of appreciation in 1994 by the City of Temecula for their efforts at beautification of the community. The Society has sponsored rose shows and information demonstrations every year. The 1996 Show "Temecula's Treasures" was held at the Callaway Vineyards and Winery on Rancho California Road. Along this road and throughout the region are fields of vineyards, many of which have living fences of rose bushes. I am told the roses have been planted as indicators of mildew. Mildew is always of great concern to winegrowers —what a beautiful way to use roses.

Some of you may have been privileged to attend a Rose Garden Fete presented by the Temecula Rose Society in 1993 and 1994. Known as Rose Bower Cottage, one of the largest rose gardens on the West Coast, located in the hills above Temecula was open to the public, courtesy of the owner, as a fund-raiser for the local Rose Society. It was an overwhelming success —in fact required a lot of traffic and crowd control. This garden occupies a five acre site and has over two thousand roses, including old garden roses, Bourbons, rugosas, David Austins as well as modern hybrid teas and miniatures. Situated in a remote area, it was an excellent inspiration and example of how to use available acreage to create a rose garden suitable for our Southern California climate. While the beauty of the old roses in the spring is usually a one-time event of glorious beauty and fragrance, they will survive the dry summers and bloom again the following spring. The varieties requiring traditional care for continuous bloom are located in beds where maintenance is not a problem. We salute the owners for realizing that roses have been survivors for centuries and keeping reports of rose problems in the proper prospective. This inspiring garden is not open, unfortunately, for the 1997 Show [May 17th, see Horticultural Calendar, page 66]. Perhaps the Show staff can supply information on it.

This "newly" created community flourishing to the north of us is a wonderful place to view roses as they could and should be used to showcase the ROSE—our National Flower. □

*Marianne D. Truby is an ARS consulting rosarian and judge, past president of the San Diego Rose Society, past director of the Pacific Southwest District, and president of San Diego Floral Association.*

# THIS BUD'S FOR YOU

by DALE REECE

THE GIFT OF LIFE is one of the great joys we experience in gardening. It is easy to participate in one of the most rewarding aspects of creation of plant life by learning how to bud new rose plants. The technique of *budding* a rose is not difficult to learn, but its success depends on knowing what climatic conditions are required during each stage of the process. If you follow these easy steps, your ability to bud roses that are difficult to find or are no longer available becomes a satisfying hobby to add to your expanding knowledge of rose horticulture.

Obtain *graft sticks* either by starting your own bush or purchasing them from Foundation Plant Materials Service, University of California, Davis. Virus-free stock is best to insure good growth of new plants. Some San Diego Rose Society members have supplies of rootstock that are fairly certain to be virus-free. I can put you in contact with these supplies if you call.

We commonly call graft sticks or slips "rootstock." Many of us recognize this as the suckers seen from time to time, which yield light colored whips that will grow up to 10 feet long if not severed. If you see one of these suckers develop this year, let it grow to a diameter exceeding the diameter of a pencil, then harvest it for the next step in the process, provided you are sure that it is virus-free.

It is a good idea to dedicate a rootstock plant from which to gather graft sticks solely to future propagation. This is commonly called a "stool-block" plant which means that nothing is ever grafted onto it so as to keep it virus-free. It is used only to produce ▸

other virus-free cuttings of rootstock. Provide ample room for this bush as it may grow to be 10 feet wide and equally tall in a couple of years

*Budwood*, that is, buds of the flowering variety to be grafted onto rootstock, may be collected in late fall through December and preserved by de-thorning and wrapping in wet paper towels and Saran wrap and kept in the refrigerator until May. More commonly, it is collected from budwood of the first bloom cycle in the spring and grafted shortly thereafter.

To start rootstock, *de-eye* buds on the bottom half of the *bud stick*, dip the stick in ROOTONE and place in a planting medium of 50% perlite and 50% peat moss. De-eyeing means cutting out the growth buds on the bottom half of the stick to eliminate the possibility of suckers of rootstock once the plant matures. Plant the rootstock 3 or 4 inches apart in a 5 gallon container or wooden box. Place the container in a cool area, misting every other day for two weeks, then twice a week for the next two months. After rooting has occurred, replant in individual one gallon containers.

I generally cut my rootstock into lengths measuring about 7-9 inches. The bottom three or four bud eyes should be removed (de-eyed). The remaining two or three bud eyes should be exposed to the air, leaving about 50% of the stick below the surface of the soil. If you perform this step between December and January, there is no need to put a plastic bag over the container. However, if this step is performed at any other time, as temperature rises, it becomes necessary to protect the sticks until rooting occurs, which is generally five to six weeks from day one.

Bud on an actively growing graft stick, generally in early April and continuing through July. Red rubber strips may be purchased from A.M. Leonard, Inc.: Code 514RS is for five inch lengths yielding 1,200 pieces for $13.48. Call 1-800-543-8955. Eight-inch pot labels are available from the same company: 500 for $18.08, code no. WL8PL.

Next is the step that is difficult to write about but easy to demonstrate visually. Begin by making a vertical cut about one inch long into the rootstock, just above the soil line. Then make a second horizontal cut at the tip of the vertical cut, thus forming a "T" incision. Using a sharp object pry the cut open so as to expose the cambium layer. Now remove the budwood by cutting from about one quarter of an inch below the bud to about one quarter of an inch above the bud. Insert this bud into the "T" incision. Finally, wrap the incision with a rubber strip.

The next step involves cutting half-way into the rootstock once the bud has grown 1-2 inches. Completely sever the *root stick* two weeks later. Replant the rose into a larger pot or into the ground as soon as possible after the first bloom.

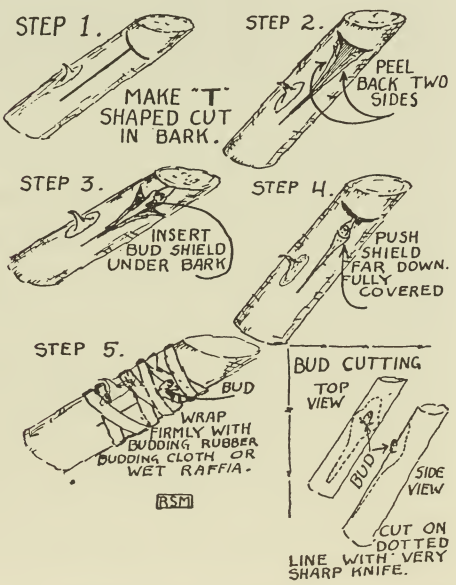
As the new bud begins to grow, cutting into the rootstock about 1-2 inches above the graft forces indoleacetic acid, naturally occurring in the plant, into the bud rather than into the rootstock. It is critical that this be done two weeks after grafting, otherwise the bud may simply die off. Do not completely remove the rootstock until the new bud has grown to at least 5-7 inches in length. Record the date of budding on the plant label along with the name of the plant so that the two week interval is not missed.

This procedure may appear to be difficult but it is really very straight forward. □

Reprinted from "Rose Ramblings" bulletin, VOL. LXX NO 2, February 1997.

*Dale Reece has a BS in Botany from Washington State University and is an ARS Consulting Rosarian. He has been growing roses for eight years and is an avid exhibitor. He is past president of the North County Rose Society.*
*For information on obtaining graft sticks, you can call Mr. Reece at 760/757-5905.*

*Illustration by R. Sanford Martin*






# A FAVORITE TREE

by ROBERT HORWITZ

SPRING IS THE TIME of the jacaranda tree. Just drive down Ash street downtown toward Pacific Highway and revel in the stately rows of jacarandas that are in full bloom. All over our city, this tree is bursting with wonderfully colored purple blossoms. The jacaranda has outdone itself in the profusion of blossoms and the growth of new leaves because of the ample rains we have had this past winter.

The jacaranda tree was brought to this area from Brazil and in its native country, the climate must have been very similar to ours because it has gotten established very well and thrives in the San Diego scene. It is a partially deciduous tree, dropping its small leaves in late autumn, and can become bare for a few months during the winter. Early in April, if conditions have been right, the flower buds appear and open to last for at least a month with new buds coming out periodically through May. When the flowers have past their peak, the foliage appears seemingly almost at once.

Jacaranda is easy to grow and makes an ideal curbside tree. Its roots are not invasive, so you do not have to worry about them heaving up sidewalk slabs. Watering requirements are simple, too, as they require deep irrigation regularly with the periods fairly far apart depending on the time of year and the integral of temperature and humidity, especially during the summer. When they are first planted, they are somewhat spindly and consequently will need staking. They will grow fairly fast and reach as much as ten feet in two to three years. Plant them in fairly sandy soil and go easy on the fertilizer so that they will bloom more profusely in the spring. Too much nutrition will cause them to have an abundance of leaves and few blossoms.

In its mature state, the jacaranda can reach twenty feet in height and as much across. It is pruneable any time of the year, but preferably during the winter dormant period. Bumblebees like the nectar of the blossoms and will provide a pollinating vector to fertilize them. Seed pods will appear in late summer that are flat and green initially, turning a dark brown when the seeds inside are mature. Eventually the pods will split open revealing dozens of seeds about a quarter of an inch in diameter that are very flat and have a lacy edge. These seeds can be planted in potting mix and will show growth within a month.

Jacarandas do not like too much wind, so if you live along the coast like I do, the wind will limit the height of the tree. I planted my tree in the back yard shielded by my house and its height stays at the height of the house. Most of the mature growth is lateral because of this condition. Even when the blossoms fall, and one could construe the fallen purple carpet to be a mess to clear up, I find that it is really a very pleasant carpet to observe for a while.□

*Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in Point Loma.*

*Illustration by Roland Stewart Hoyt.*

*A JACARANDA WALK, sponsored by The Village Garden Club of La Jolla, will be taking place on Saturday, May 17th. Participants can meet at the corner of Fourth and Laurel in San Diego. The walk will proceed south on Fourth, west on Ash to the County Building. Those who wish to can join a group for lunch at Anthony's.*

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

SATURDAY JUNE 21ST.
10:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.

SUNDAY JUNE 22ND
10:00 A.M. TO 4:00 P.M.

HUNDREDS OF PLANTS & THOUSANDS OF BLOOMS

# *CLERODENDRUM UGANDENSE:* A NEW-TO-US EXOTIC FLOWERING SHRUB FROM AFRICA

by BETTY NEWTON

THE ONE-AND-A-QUARTER-INCH flowers of this interesting and infrequently-seen shrub tug at your heart almost as soon as you see them. *Clerodendrum ugandense* flowers have four deep, rich blue petals; two at the "top" spread wider than two at the "bottom," suggesting a butterfly; a fifth longer, or trailing, petal has deeper purple shading and hangs down at the "back." Long purple anthers curve up beyond the front petals reinforcing the feeling that you are looking at a charming butterfly. Or a group of them, for the flowers come in clusters!

This open, sparsely-foliaged, woody shrub is from an exotic place—the humid tropics of Africa. It has adapted in Southern California's subtropical climate and is evergreen, or almost so, near the coast. Although it doesn't like the cold, it grows well in El Cajon or higher elevation Crest, but is deciduous there.

*Clerodendrum ugandense* (There is no common name; "blue butterfly bush" might do.) grows about five feet tall and wide here. The shrub may sprawl, be upright, or pruned for a fountain effect. This particular clerodendrum's leaves are either narrowly elliptic or slightly rounded at one end. They are up to four inches long and may be smooth-edged or have some toothing at the tip.

Charles Coburn, horticulturist at San Diego Zoo, reports the Zoo now grows this pretty *Clerodendrum* in many places and the plants have not been fussy. "It is not delicate," Coburn told *California Garden*. "We have grown it in a number of locations, without a lot of amendments, under some pretty stressed conditions—across from the bird of paradise out on the veldt—and we've transplanted them. They've had their ups and downs. Undoubtedly they look best with regular care, but even with very little fertilizer and occasionally primitive conditions, they've held up."

In a different situation, they looked severely stressed this fall. At the north end of the Inez Parker Rose garden in Balboa Park, four plants were terribly yellowed. Fifteen miles from the coast, a young plant dropped 1½-inch, yellow leaves for winter. Coburn suggests that inland a little shade would be good.

Though Coburn says that *Clerodendrum ugandense* is primarily a summer bloomer for them, inland a small plant bloomed in November and is full of bud clusters this spring. At the Zoo, this clerodendrum (one of 450 different species of that genus) sets viable seed. In addition to being grown from seed, it can be started by cuttings made in summer and provided high humidity.

San Diego nurseries carrying this plant include Encinitas Gardens and Sunshine Gardens Nurseries in Encinitas.

*Betty Newton teaches gardening classes at Grossmont Adult School and writes for the Sunday San Diego Union-Tribune. Photograph by the author.*



# YOU TOO CAN GROW PROTEA

by JOYCE MICHELLI

IF YOU CAN GROW an average flower garden and have common sense, you can grow protea. Because of protea blooms' unusual and formidable appearance, the average home gardener has reservations about adding these magnificent plants to their landscape. Don't be afraid.

The average person tends to call all these unusual and exotic blooms protea, when in fact, the family of plants, Proteaceae, is comprised of over fourteen hundred species. However, today California growers usually only grow four genera: *Protea*, *Banksia*, *Leucospermum*, and *Leucodendron*.



'Howard's Special' protea

For hundreds of years these exotic plants were grown south of the equator in South Africa and in Australia. Then in 1962 Howard Asper, Sr., planted the first successful commercial protea crop in the USA. Along with his son, Howard, Jr., their plants and expertise have helped to establish farms in Hawaii and Israel. California has the same climate conditions that these fabulous blooms enjoy in their native South Africa. California provides the full sun, well-drained slopes, air circulation, and mild winters. All these conditions have made California growers major suppliers to the world markets of these popular blooms.

LOCATION is the most important factor for growing protea. This cannot be stressed enough. All books and growing instructions say *full sun.* Here is where common sense must be used. Not all *full suns* are equal. For instance, protea cannot take east El Cajon full sun that reaches 105°F in the summer; but full sun on a sloping hill in Encinitas is fine. Where summers reach the 100°F mark or more, protea do best planted under trees where they receive dappled sunlight.

DRAINAGE is the second most important factor. Most commercial growers plant on hillsides with good air circulation. These plants are subject to root rot fungi and require perfect drainage. Once established most can withstand long dry periods; but again, use common sense. In 100°F and above summers, water every 4-5 days.

Never stake your protea. Allow it to spread and brace itself, then it will grow upright. It does not make an attractive plant but it is the blooms, not the plant's appearance, that is important. Proteas don't mind pruning but it is not necessary. Cutting the flowers for arrangements or by dead-heading will be enough pruning.

Proteas are acid lovers like camellias and azaleas. A Ph of 6.5 is most desirable. Feed your plants three times a year (Easter, July 4th, and Labor Day). TURF SUPREME is a good granular fertilizer (16-6-8). For one to three year old plants, scatter ½ cup on top of the plant's dripline and water in well. For older, mature plant, you will need to scatter 1½ cups on top of the dripline. Remember the gardener's rule, "Never feed a dry plant", and water the fertilizer in well after feeding. I, personally, do not recommend a foliar feeder such as Miracle Grow. Protea do not like to have their leaves wet and why take a chance. You also can use any of the good, dry, camellia or azalea foods on the market.

In the four to five years I've been growing protea, I have never seen a disease! The only pest I've been troubled with is ants. The blooms have a very sweet nectar that they love. The ants are not going after aphids.

Mature proteas can be six feet tall and just as

*(continued on page 88.)*



# Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, AND *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* STAFF

## AFRICAN VIOLETS
**Helen La Gamma**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO WATER** only when soil is dry.

**TO REPOT** only if necessary.

**TO TAKE** the time to groom your violets by removing the lower row of leaves and all flower stems.

**TO SEE** that you have proper soil: light, porous and with good drainage.

**TO PUT** all plants on wicks using a 3½ to 4 cup reservoir.

**TO HAVE** 12 to 14 hours of light daily.

**TO HAVE** proper spacing—provide room for good air circulation.

**TO USE** good fertilizer according to the instruction at each watering.

## BEGONIAS
**Margaret Lee**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO WATCH** tuberous begonias for signs of mildew, correct with dust and spray.

**TO CHECK** cane type begonias and cut back if needed.

**TO SPRAY** for insects using malathion.

**TO FINISH** repotting where needed; use a light porous mixture.

**TO FEED** plants with a well-balanced all-purpose fertilizer.

**TO WATER** as needed—keep moist but *not wet*.

**TO CHECK** tuberous type for drainage; repot to larger container if needed, add fresh soil. Stake any tall stems.

## BONSAI
**San Diego Bonsai Club, Inc.**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO DEVELOP** a watering schedule, but avoid overwatering, especially the pines.

**TO PRUNE** all trees to promote growth and shape. Tip prune junipers and pines using finger pruning instead of cutting tools that cause brown tips.

**TO SPRAY** for insects as needed, using either a systemic or a mild surface insecticide.

**TO SHAPE** deciduous trees. Defoliate the deciduous trees in June. They may be transplanted afterwards.

**TO CONTROL** any mildew that may appear; use sulfur or a spray.

**TO FERTILIZE** trees with an organic fertilizer. Do not overfeed the pines.

**TO COMPLETE** the repotting of all trees that have not been repotted, except for the flowering trees that have not completed their blooming cycle.

**TO PLACE** trees to receive optimal sun, but do not place in full sun after 11:00AM to prevent sunburning.

**TO ROTATE** trees often to maintain proper shape.

## BROMELIADS
**Mary Siemers**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO FERTILIZE** the outdoor plants during warm months only. Plants in greenhouse can be fertilized year-round.

**TO USE** a water-soluble fertilizer—preferably one high in acid, using only ½ the recommended strength on label.

**TO CUT** new offshoots to make new plants during the summer when weather is warm. Offshoots must be ⅓ to ½ the size of the mother plant.

**TO KEEP** plants clean at all times by cutting spent blooms and dead leaves—this helps to keep plants healthy.

**TO CHECK** plants for scale. If needed treat with Cygon 2-E according to directions on the bottle. If scale remains give same treatment in two weeks.

**TO GIVE** plants plenty of air circulation and provide humidity by watering the ground around plants.

## CACTI & SUCCULENTS
**Joseph Betzler**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO WATER** plants, but not too wet. When pots get noticeably light in weight, water them.

**TO FERTILIZE** for growth and flowering. Allow the winter growers to go dormant and rest before feeding.

**TO PROTECT** the plants from brilliant sun. Shade cloth can keep plants from being bleached out on very hot days.

**TO CHECK** any additions to your collection for insect pests. Keep them away from rest of plants. If pests or disease are noticed, treat at once.

**TO REPOT** those plants needing it; use a well-draining mix, but do not overpot. A good rule of

thumb is to allow an inch between plant and the pot.

**TO REPOT** seedlings when they have doubled or tripled in size. If they have been in the same mix for over six months, it is a good idea to repot.

**TO CHECK** entire collection for any pests or disease; if so, treat at once to avoid an infestation.

## CAMELLIAS

**E. C. Snooks**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO START** a feeding program when they finish blooming. Use an acid-type fertilizer: cottonseed meal, camellia food, or liquid fish.

**TO BE SURE** to water well the day before feeding, never fertilize a dry plant.

**TO TRANSPLANT** those plants that have not started their new growth.

**TO REPOT** those plants that have outgrown their pots. Move to one size larger pot per time.

**TO MULCH** plants well with redwood compost or pine needles. This helps to keep the soil uniformly moist and the weeds down.

**TO PRUNE** out unwanted new growth; shape and thin out center.

**TO SPRAY** for insects as they appear; use Cygon for looper worms and aphids. Use a miticide if mites appear later.

**TO ESTABLISH** and maintain a uniform watering routine. Plants should never be allowed to go dry.

## DAHLIAS

**Abe Janzen**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO FEED** with low nitrogen fertilizer (4-10-10), either dry or liquid.

**TO SPRAY** weekly to control insects. Guard against leaf miners, thrips, and aphids. Try a systemic; if spraying, use a weak solution on new foliage.

**TO WATER** when top of soil is dry; when buds are forming, soak deeply and often.

**TO PLANT** smaller varieties and give regular care for growing.

**TO BE SURE** to draw the soil up around the plants as they grow.

**TO PINCH** out centers of plants when two or three sets of leaves have developed.

## EPIPHYLLUMS (Orchid Cactus)

**Abe Janzen**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO PRUNE** plants to shape—take cuttings after flowering.

**TO PUT** out snail bait and watch for other pests.

**TO REMOVE** wilted flowers by cutting about ¾" out from leaf unless you desire seed to form.

**TO TAKE CARE** in watering, do *NOT* allow to dry out; keep soil damp, but *NOT* wet.

**TO GIVE** plants a balanced feeding after blooming season.

**TO STAKE** long spindly growth.

**TO PROTECT** foliage from the hot summer sun. Maintain plants in filtered sunlight.

## FERNS

**San Diego Fern Society**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO REMOVE** dead fronds.

**TO PLANT** spores.

**TO USE** a high-nitrogen fertilizer liquid or pellets twice a month.

**TO SPRAY** for aphids and scale if necessary.

**TO WATER** thoroughly; maintain humidity by watering surrounding areas.

## FRUIT TREES AND VINES

**Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO IRRIGATE** thoroughly as needed to maintain adequate soil moisture. Apply water around mature trees in a broad band beginning ⅓ of the distance from the trunk to the tree's drip line and extending out beyond the drip line a few feet. Apply enough water to wet the soil at least 2 feet deep (about 3 inches of water on a loam soil).

**TO REMOVE** grass and weeds from soil under a tree's canopy.

**TO APPLY** a layer of organic mulch on the soil under trees to conserve moisture. Keep mulch at least one foot away from the trunk to protect trees from crown rot. Complete thinning apples, pears and stone fruit after "June drop."

**TO REMOVE** any suckers growing from rootstock.

**TO WASH** trees periodically with a forceful spray of water to remove dust, honeydew and pests like aphids, whiteflies and spider mites.

**TO SPRAY** walnuts with carbaryl (Sevin) when nuts are about the size of a nickel and again three weeks later to control coddling moth larvae (wormy nuts).

## FUCHSIAS

**William Selby**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO PINCH** plants for shape and bushy growth.

**TO CHANGE** to 5-10-10 fertilizer to hasten maturity.

**TO WATCH** for insects and pests. Spray or use a systemic eradicator; use amount recommended by manufacturer or less, do *NOT* use an oil spray.

**TO BE SURE** to water an hour or more prior to

application of an insecticide.

**TO CONTROL** snails, use metaldehyde or other bait according to directions.

**TO KEEP** plants clean of debris and spent blooms.

**TO TURN** baskets regularly so they do not become one-sided.

**TO WATCH** plants on hot or windy days. Do *NOT* allow them to dry out; keep damp but *NOT* WET.

### GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)
**Carol Roller**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO WATER** thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible. Provide the best possible drainage for the plants, both in containers and the landscape. Watch for botrytis (gray mold) and treat it immediately.

**TO CONTINUE** feeding with a balanced fertilizer containing micronutrients. Dissolve in water, using less than the recommended strength. Use often enough to keep plants growing well. Long term pellets may be used instead.

**TO CONTINUE** pest control and disease prevention, using all products according to the manufacturer's directions.

**TO SELECTIVELY** prune and pinch ivies and zonals for future bloom. Avoid cutting regals and scenteds because this is their flowering season.

**TO MAKE** cuttings from the ivy and zonal prunings, if desired.

**TO REMOVE** faded flowers and old, discolored leaves.

**TO ROTATE** pots on a regular basis in order to produce well-shaped plants.

**TO ENJOY** your plants at the height of their season.

### GREEN THUMB

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO REMOVE** dried foliage of bulbs and tie back other foliage until it dries naturally before removing.

**TO FEED** azaleas and cut back dead wood.

**TO PLANT** gladiolus bulbs for fall bloom.

**TO PINCH** chrysanthemums for bushier plants with more buds in the fall.

**TO PLANT** summer-blooming annuals: and zinnias and marigolds for late summer bloom.

**TO INVEST** in blooming perennials available in June: daylilies, agapanthus, Shasta daisies, etc.

### HERBS
**John Noble**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO ENJOY** a delightful cup of fresh herb tea. Steep a single herb or pick leaves from several plants for a nice blend.

**TO PLANT** starts. Fill in any bare areas in your herb garden.

**TO HARVEST** and dry springtime herbs, such as spearmint, peppermint, chickweed, dill and red raspberry leaf.

**TO DRY** flowering stalks for dried flower arrangements. Yarrow, statice, strawflower, lavender and sage can be dried in bundles hung upside-down so that the stems dry out straight.

**TO CONTROL** aphids using hose end sprayers with a little dish soap. If you have problems with caterpillars us BT.

**TO VISIT** public and demonstration herb gardens during peak performance.

### IRIS
**San Diego/Imperial County Iris Society**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO ALLOW** cut surfaces of the rhizomes to dry and be exposed to sunlight before planting or give a light dusting of soil sulfur. May be placed in vitamin B solution for awhile before planting.

**TO HAVE** beds prepared for planting and transplanting. Work in humus, soil sulfur, and some decomposed manure.

**TO WATCH** for aphids. May use a systemic insecticide.

**TO FEED** spurias with a low-nitrogen fertilizer.

**TO KEEP** watering all iris that are still blooming.

**TO FEED** Siberians after blooming with a balanced fertilizer to assure bloom for next year.

**TO FEED** Louisianas with a balanced food, but wait until June to dig and transplant.

**TO FEED** Japanese iris with camellia food; add to water in which they are growing.

### NATIVES
**Jeanine De Hart**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO TAPER** off watering the natives as we get into the warmer weather and longer days.

**TO CONTINUE** monitoring for insect pests. If you are not using insecticides, the natural enemies of the pests will do the job.

**TO GET** rid of ants on Ceanothus so the mealybug destroyers can do their work.

**TO BE** vigilant in your weed control. Soon it won't be necessary as it gets drier, weeds will cease to grow. That is, unless you are watering!

**TO AVOID** watering during the heat of the day. Natives are particularly sensitive to the effect of the suns rays on the water droplets and will burn readily.

### ORCHIDS
**Charles Fouquette**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO OBSERVE** the weather—be prepared to shade

areas of heavy sunlight, use shade cloth or liquid shading compound on glass or overhead.
**TO MAINTAIN** pest control against red spider, mealy bugs, and scale; consider getting some ladybugs or praying mantis egg cases—available at some orchid nurseries in the area.
**TO AVOID** sudden temperature changes or drafts around plants. Spray and mist on hot dry days; mist seedlings and small plants—mist in the morning and afternoon, plants should be dry by nightfall.
**TO REMEMBER** that plants need good air circulation and proper light.

*Culture of Different Genera*:

*Cymbidium*: Light to partial shade to full sun, protect flowers from sunburn. Temperature 50°-70°optimum. Humidity 40-70%. Potting media; epiphyte-tree fern, fir bark, non-organic mixes or osmunda. New fertilizers have been developed and should be available.

***Cattleya, Laelia, Brassavola* and Hybrid:** Light 2400-3600 foot candles. Temperature 69°-70° optimum. Media for potting: fir bark, tree fern, osmunda, gravel, perlite or charcoal. Fertilizer depends on type of media used to grow your plants.

***Phalaenopsis and Hybrid*:** Light 900-1000 foot candles. Shade to adjust and meet requirements. Temperature 65°-85°, humidity 50-75%; remember the higher the temperature, the more circulation of air is required.

***Vanda, Vandopsis, Ascocentrum, Aerides* and Hybrid:** Light 2000-3600 foot candles. Temperature 60°-70° humidity 49-75%. Potting media: tree fern, fir bark, charcoal, lava rock, or a combination of these. Fertilizer depends on media used. Vandas are voracious feeders and growers when right combination is used.

## ROSES

**Marianne Truby**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO ENCOURAGE** summer roses by "dead heading," the prompt removal of flowers as soon as they begin to fade. To direct the rose to produce more flowers instead of seeds (hips).
**TO CUT** blooms at their peak and SHARE with friends and neighbors.
**TO PROTECT** the new basals that were beginning to grow during the early bloom. Avoid letting these grow into a large candelabra. Remove side buds, allowing one bloom and then cut back to an eye emanating from a high five-leaflet.
**TO ENJOY** this second bloom in your garden.
**TO CONTINUE** to maintain a well-balanced feeding program and keep ahead of the mites and mildew by washing off your bushes in early morning.
**TO MAINTAIN** your mulch to keep the ground moist and cool during the heat of summer.
**TO TAKE** every opportunity to observe new varieties in your neighborhood and in public gardens.
**TO WONDER** where the term "bed of roses" came from if it means a life of ease and luxury or an easy situation!

## VEGETABLES

**Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO PLANT** warm-season crops which require warm weather and soil for rapid growth: beans, corn, cucurbits (cucumber, gourd, luffa, melons, and squash), peanuts, peppers, sunflower, tomatoes and tender herbs.
**TO PLANT** pumpkins in late June for Halloween. Stop watering onions and garlic grown for bulbs when leaves begin to turn yellow. Dig bulbs when tops have fallen over and place in a shady, well-ventilated area to cure.
**TO APPLY** nitrogen fertilizer to warm-season crops to promote growth. Fertilize when: corn is 6 inches tall and 24 inches tall; cucurbits when plants begin to produce runners; eggplant, peppers and tomatoes when plants begin to bloom and again a month later; beans for a month after planting or when runners start to climb. For every 10 feet of row, apply ⅓-½ cup of ammonium sulfate or ¼-⅓ cup of ammonium nitrate alongside the row a few inches from the plants, then irrigate thoroughly.
**TO CHECK** plants for pests. Dust tomatoes lightly with sulfur when plants are a foot tall to control russet mites (older leaves die prematurely). Apply sulfur with a dust blower when wind is calm. Wrap paper collars around the stems of tomato transplants when planted to protect them from cutworms.

## VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

**from UC Cooperative Extension Publications**

**NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS**

**TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF:** eggplant, sweet potato, tomato — African daisy (*Arctotis stoechadifolia),* celosia, centaurea, coreopsis, marigolds, nicotiana, petunia, salpiglossis, salvia, scabiosa, sunflower, and tithonia.
**TO PUT IN SEEDS OF:** beans, corn, cucumbers, endive, leaf lettuce, melons, okra, onions (green), parsley, parsnips (in May), peppers, radish, squash (winter and summer), turnips — ageratum, amaranthus, balsum, coleus, cosmos, dahlias, four o'clocks, mignonette, morning glories, nasturtiums, portulaca, strawflowers, sweet alyssum, Virginia stock (*Malcomia maritima*), and zinnias. □

# *Gleanings . . .*

EXOTICS . . .
The dictionary says: *an exotic plant is one that is not native*. That classes almost everything we grow in San Diego as an exotic plant. (Try explaining exotic to some harried gardener who is whacking at a four-foot tall, six-foot diameter geranium with an axe.) When thinking of exotic plants most locals use the other dictionary definitions: *strange or different in a way that is striking or fascinating, strangely beautiful, fascinating, etc.* San Diegans are spoiled and looking at our city and gardens through the eyes of tourists is pleasant. We do live in an area of exotic plants.

BIRD OF PARADISE . . .
Exotic bird of paradise plants are common around San Diego. The plant is handsome and usually is free from pests. Even the vociferous giant whitefly does not cause a problem, and snails that breed by the thousands at the base of the leaves, seem to leave the plant relatively unscathed. To keep the plant attractive, the flowers must be removed as soon as they fade. Flowers can stay on for weeks and get more frayed and unattractive. Usually the plants need little care, but there will be more flowers if fertilized. Plants last for years. Clumps can be 25 years old and still blooming well. If a clump gets too big and the bloom stalks are over five feet tall, it is probably time to lift the clump and discard the older part. It is an especially good plant near a swimming pool. The chlorine does not seem to affect it.

GIANT WHITEFLY . . .
The huge white nets made by the giant whitefly are still hanging all around on San Diego plants. Constant spraying with insecticidal soap seems to keep them under control, but not eliminate them. Don't know if it works, but several people are now using a "whitefly shake" spray and claim it works great. It is made by collecting dead leaves with the residue from the whitefly, stuffing it into a blender—about three-fourths full, adding water, and blending until it is pulverized and looks like a milk shake. This liquid is then sprayed on the infected plants. (The people who do this say they have a special blender for this.) One gardener says the insects disappear in about three days. If you try it, let us at California Garden know how it works.

STEER MANURE . . .
All of us old-time San Diego gardeners use steer manure for soil amendment. (That means we dig it in before planting and as plant food for established plantings.) Lately there has been a great deal of talk about the so-called danger of salt build-up because of the salt content of manure. Yes, there are mineral salts in manure (and in our water, too). But they are not high enough to cause any problem. Most experts say that a one-third to one-half inch layer, tilled in, will not be harmful and will add humus to the soil. (That is about a 3 cubic foot bag spread over a 100 square foot area.)

HIGHWAYS . . .
Did you know that highway #163 through Balboa Park has been declared a Historical Highway, and plants cannot be removed unless special permission is granted. Apparently "ours" and the Pasadena Freeway are the only two so honored.

Incidentally, have you notice that the beautiful center plantings of oleanders on Highway I-5 are being removed and replaced with cement barriers. Unfortunately, it is felt that it is too hazardous for the workers who have to maintain the plants.

Also, did you notice that the highway plantings aren't being watered in the rain anymore? Formerly the sprinklers were on timers. Now the watering system is controlled by satellite controlled sensors.

ITINERANT BEES . . .
Bees are very necessary for the pollination of most of our fruit trees. Many farmers of large orchards rent the bees by the hive rather than having their own hives. The beekeepers who rent the hives carry them from area to area on trucks. Usually the almonds are the first to bloom, so this is the first stop. This year the blooms were early, in late February. By mid-March the beekeepers had loaded the hives onto their trucks to move to blooming groves of apples, peaches, or pears. Many of the hives will end the year's trip in Southern California where the bees will make famous California orange blossom honey. Last year the hives rented for $26 each, this year the price is $42. Incidentally, these are European honeybees especially imported by the earliest settlers from Europe when they brought their fruit tree cuttings to start groves in the then New World.

CLONE . . .
In case you have been wondering how horticulturists define the word *clone*, this is the definition from "Longman Illustrated Dictionary of Botany": *a clone is a set of cells or individuals reproduced vegetatively from the same original organism. All members of a clone have exactly the same genetic material.* A cutting is a clone.

# *COMMUNICATIONS . . .*

WE WELCOME LETTERS PERTAINING TO GARDENS!

**We request comments from readers who feel that we have provided incorrect information. The goal is to give readers the best gardening knowledge available.**

*ERRATUM*

Volume 88, No. 2, March-April 1997

In "Living with Natives," page 40 — second paragraph, due to an editing error, it said incorrectly that natives do not need water. It should have said, "Natives DO need water, especially the first weeks [after planting], then less as months wear on."

COVER

*Selenicereus grandiflorus* (queen of the night) is a climbing tropical plant widely distributed throughout the Caribbean region. It grows best in bright indirect or filtered sunlight and relatively high humidity. Outdoors it can be grown in well-drained soil in USDA Climate Zones 9 and 10.

Aerial roots are numerous along the stems and enable the plant to spread across walls and buildings. It is most notable for its huge white vanilla-scented flowers, which open at night and die in less than a day. Another common name is night-blooming cereus, but more familiar plants also known as night-blooming cereus are *Cereus peruvianus* and *Hylocereus undatus.*



CD-ROM REVIEW

by MORT BRIGADIER

There is good news for home gardeners who use a PC. The *Sunset Garden Problem Solver* is now available from Sunset on CD-ROM.

(*Sunset* Magazine Publishers, 1996, Menlo Park, CA 94025, $35.00.) The program diagnoses hundreds of garden problems; identifies more than 400 pests, diseases, weeds, and cultural problems; and presents 150 step-by-step solutions, many of them on video with musical background. Designed for use by the novice gardener or the professional grower, the answer to the most perplexing garden problems is at your fingertip with a few clicks of the mouse. You must have a double-speed CD-ROM drive, 1 MB of disk space, a high resolution color monitor to run the program and audio speakers to hear the video.

Caution, *Sunset Garden Problem Solver* may be habit-forming! It is so easy to use and fun to click your way through the CD, that you may spend too many hours playing with your "new toy." It has been designed to play on any computer whether a Macintosh or IBM with Windows 3.1 or Windows 3.5. Although the program runs directly from the CD drive, performance will improve if the application is copied onto the hard drive.

The CD is in seven major parts: "Rogues' Gallery of Pests," "Rogues' Gallery of Diseases," "Rogues' Gallery of Weeds," "The Healthy Garden," "Cultural Problems," "Problem Solvers," and a make-your-own "Garden Calendar." The handiest feature of the CD is that you can print any screen for future reference or store the item in your personal garden notebook with another simple click of the mouse. □

MAILING ADDRESS CHANGE

Because the USPS had to change their records for us to a regulation street address for our periodicals postage permit, we have decided to use that address for all our mail:

2125 Park Boulevard, San Diego CA 92101-4792. Our office and library are still in room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.



# Book Reviews

## WE MADE A GARDEN

**Margery Fish**

Portland, Sagapress, Distributed by Timber Press, 1995, 183 pages, 6″ x 9″, 24 b&w photos, $19.95

Part of the Classic Garden Writers series of the Royal Horticultural Society, this small volume was originally published in England in 1956. Graham Stuart Thomas has contributed a forward to this edition, in which he describes Margery Fish as one of Britain's leading gardeners, whose words and works have lasted well beyond her time.

It is therefore surprising and inspiring to read her account of her introduction to gardening. In 1937 she and her husband bought a derelict cottage and adjoining farm in Somerset and set about developing a "typical cottage garden." At this time and for the rest of their lives together, Walter Fish was the gardening authority and she was the humble beginner. He had very definite ideas about what should be done and how to do it and little patience for his wife's uninformed enthusiasms. But she was ever the willing learner, always deferring to his decisions while waiting for the right time to put her own ideas into work. Evergreen trees, hedges, lawn, and paths were planted before she was allowed to prepare beds for the flowers she longed for.

First the land had to be cleared of weeds, stone walls, and the accumulation of many years of household and farm junk. Margery and her garden helper got rid of the larger items by stacking them against a stone wall, covering them with dirt and planting a rock garden over them!

The book is organized into small chapters about various elements of the garden: lawn, terraces, paths, etc. There are also chapters about garden activities, such as "Gardening with a Knife," a discussion of deadheading. As firm believers in this practice, Margery's preferred tool was a finely sharpened sword while Walter preferred his "secateur" or pruning shears. He disdained any effort to pick the spent flowers off the ground and left that job to his wife, who protested that she was not the "fifth gardener."

Sections of black and white photos illustrate the book, and while captions describe the use of color in the garden, patterns of form and texture are readily perceived. The garden's setting among old farm buildings is handsomely conveyed in a view from the door of the malthouse, the wall of the cow house, or the barton (the farm yard beyond the house). Even the path to the privy is presented as a living tapestry of plants.

Chapters devoted to mistakes and failures add a human dimension to the story. "The Water Garden" turns out to be one of the latter, when a ditch that was always filled with water, inexplicably dried up after the Fish's lined it with stones to make a pond. Nearly every chapter includes Walter's firm opinions on the subject at hand, whether watering, dahlias, or the value of evergreens.

Although gardening in a different time and place, local readers will find much in common with the contented spirit of this book. It relates experiences that translate into advice, and describes processes and plants that all gardeners can relate to. Footnotes interpret some plant names that are used and an index is included.

At the end of her story, Margery Fish celebrates the "freemasonry" that all gardeners share and the pleasure of seeing plants from her garden in those of her friends. She remembers the days when she considered gardens as merely pleasant places to sit and look, before she discovered that the real joy was in gardening.

*Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones*

## THE DIRT DOCTOR'S GUIDE TO ORGANIC GARDENING: Essays on The Natural Way

**J. Howard Garrett**

Austin, Univ of Texas Press, 1995, 216 pages, 5½″ x 8½″, softcover, $14.95

He has been on the vanguard of organic gardening for many years; he is known to followers of his column in the Dallas Morning News as the Dirt Doctor because of his mantra that "Only healthy soil will produce a healthy plant." The "Doctor" prescribes large amounts of compost, nature's own fertilizer, to reduce and control insect and disease problems. His Natural Way radio program has aired over Texas radio for over ten years. You can find "Dirt Doctor" on the internet, but the best way to join his legions of organic gardeners is to add his book to your library.

This is a "must-read" for home gardeners. It should be mandatory reading for commercial growers. Commercial growers have been using less pesticide under the University of California's IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program for the simple and practical reason that pesticides are expensive and using less is sound business practice. To the homeowner, however, expense is not a great concern. My personal experience in talking to several thousand San Diego home gardeners about their gardening problems these past ten years, is that all too often their first reaction to discovering an insect or disease is to rush to a store to "buy something to spray" before the problem has been examined, diagnosed, or understood. This book is well written and is organized in an easy-to-read and conversational style. It prescribes a basic philosophy to prevent, manage, and control many of the most common and recurring problems that frustrate and annoy the home gardener.

Unfortunately, perhaps due to the lack of local demand, many procedures or products that the Dirt Doctor recommends are either not locally available, or not available at a reasonable price. Add the Dirt Doctor to your library, keep it handy so you can refer to it from time to time as you would to your *Sunset*, your Bailey, or to your *California Garden* as an essential and reliable source of information.

*Reviewed by Mort Brigadier*

## GROWING PLANTS FROM SEED
**John Kelly**

New York, Ward-Lock, Distributed by Sterling Press, 1996, 160 pages, 5½" x 8¾", 50 b&w illustrations, softcover, $14.95

John Kelly has grown seeds for Thompson and Morgan in England for over thirty years. He shares the knowledge he has gained in this small book. The author may well be more patient than many of his readers. Although he himself frequently waits two or three years for a flat of seeds to germinate, he shares with us the tricks that will make them start more quickly. He presents the strategies to defeat internal and external dormancies in seeds as "locks" that are keeping the seeds from germinating. These locks are water, temperatures, oxygen, and light. By explaining the reasons these locks have developed, such as ensuring warm enough temperatures or enough rainfall to permit the young plants to grow, he clarifies what we are trying to duplicate when we stratify or scarify seeds. Mr. Kelly has a gentle sense of humor that makes reading the book a pleasure. A typical bit of his advice is "If it is ever necessary to do something to plants that they do not like, the thing is to do it in a manner that prevents them from noticing." If you have ever pondered a flat of seeds that would not come up, you may find this book very helpful.

*Reviewed by Connie Beck*

## MINIATURE ORCHIDS AND HOW TO GROW THEM
**Rebecca Tyson Northen**

New York, Dover, 1996, 192 pages, 92 color photos, 187 b&w, photos, 8¾" x 10¾", softcover, $14.95

The Orchidaceae offers greater variety than any other family that I know of. It contains flowers that will bloom in our California climate every day of the year. Orchids range through all colors and all sizes, you may even need a magnifying glass to see some of the flowers.

Rebecca Tyson Northen, herself a very petite lady, has planned her book well. It is easy to read about each plant and the culture that enables one to grow these little jewels of nature without too much difficulty. The photos also provide valuable information on the world of the miniature orchid.

The advantages of growing miniature orchids are many: easy to move about, easy to repot, requires very little growing media or growing space. This book is very reasonable and would be a good addition to your home library.

*Reviewed by Ardell O. Marlin*

## FUCHSIAS: Step by Step to Growing Success
**George Bartlett**

Crowood Press, North Pomfret, VT., Distributed by Trafalgar Square Press, 1996, 128 pages, 7½" x 9¾", color throughout, softcover, $16.95

## FUCHSIAS: The Complete Handbook
**Miep Nijhuis**

Ward Lock, New York, Distributed by Sterling Press, 1994, 272 pages, 6" x 8¾", 149 color photos, 70 b&w illustrations, softcover, $19.95

Fuchsias are native to Central and South America including Mexico, Tierra Del Fuego, New Zealand and Tahiti. Hybridization began in 1825 and in 1852 a catalogue was published listing the cultivars.

The first of these books, *Fuchsias: Step by Step to Growing Success*, concentrates on the basics: choosing, potting, feeding, watering, propagating, shaping, and displaying your fuchsias. It would be ideal for beginners as the color illustrations and pictures are clear and are truly a complete step by step presentation. There are small chapters on species fuchsias and on recommended cultivars.

The other book, *Fuchsias: The Complete Handbook* is a compilation of twenty-one chapters written by specialist fuchsia growers. The information (with much more text) is geared to more experienced growers. Besides the basic guidelines there are chapters on grafting, creating new cultivars, and one devoted to "Triphylla Hybrids". These hybrids include the well known cultivar 'Gartenmeister Bonstedt'. The last two chapters on "Fuchsia Species" and "Fuchsia Cultivars" comprise forty percent of the book and include one hundred and forty-eight color photos of cultivars. Miep Nijhuis, editor, is the compiler of *1000 Fuchsias* and *500 More Fuchsias*. Browsing through the species section, it was interesting that only one fuchsia, *Fuchsia triphylla*, was authored by Linnaeus while Philip A. Munz whom I had only associated with *Flora of Southern California*, had authored at least ten species. These were from Mexico, Columbia, Peru, and Brazil.

*Reviewed by R. Cox*

## 50 RECIPES FOR COLOURFUL CONTAINERS
**Richard Bird**

Ward Lock, New York, Distributed by Sterling Press, 1996, 128 pages, 8½" x 8¾", 64 color photos, hardcover, $19.95

The British spelling of "Colourful Gardens" is a dead giveaway that this is an import from across the waters, heavy on the use of annuals, but imaginative in combining them with evergreens and edibles. Each recipe comes with a handsome color photo, line drawing of how the plants are arranged in the container and a diagram of how they are planted (not the same thing!). A complete list of materials, including plant material and container, is included, and a location/exposure is also recommended. However, since this book is written for gardening in a less temperate climate, certain adjustments need to be made. Then follows step by step directions for putting it together and maintenance requirements.

Each recipe has a title or theme. A handsome low terracotta bowl is filled with "Olden Thymes" a collection of three types of thyme and catnip. "White and Blue" is a glazed ceramic pot filled with blue and white campanula, primula, hyacinth, anemones, and variegated ivy. Most appropriate for Southern California is "Purple Succulence," a shallow clay pot filled to overflowing with echeverias, phormium, and trailing ivy.

A discussion of various containers, their uses, hazards, and advantages follow the recipes. These range from terra cotta and stone to wood and such found materials as lead tanks (and their plastic counterparts), galvanized buckets, barrows, boots, and baskets. The author also has some advice about siting the containers; how to choose the site and how to secure the container where it will have the necessary drainage.

Much of the closing information on design and maintenance is a summary of tips given with the recipes.The description of the use of container plants in a larger landscape is especially appropriate to the local region, where many gardeners have discovered that pots are the only way to compensate for patches of hardpan or unwieldy adobe.

*Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones*

PROTEA (*continued from page 79)*

wide. I have seen plants at the commercial growers that are twice that size! The plant itself is not that attractive so you probably would not want to make one the focal point of your garden. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule. The "pincushion", a *Leucospermum*, is a show-stopper when in full bloom. The large thistle-like yellow flower heads, as much as 4-5 inches across, is at peak blooming time in late winter or early spring. Over 100 stunning blooms have been known to grace one 5 x 5 foot plant.



'King' & 'Queen' protea and 'Pincushion'

GROWING FROM CUTTINGS

If you have ever propagated roses, azaleas, or any woody-type plant, then you will not have a problem with protea. Simply take a cutting 6-8 inches long. Remove most of the leaves with the exception of 4 to 6 on the top. Dip the cut end into a rooting hormone such as RooTone. First make a hole in damp planting soil with a stick and then push the cutting into the hole. The planting medium should be fast draining but still able to hold moisture. I use ⅓ potting soil, ⅓ sand, and ⅓ vermiculite. Now this last step is what decides success or failure. Enclose the cutting in its own little greenhouse. You can do this by inverting a glass or clear plastic jar over your cutting. If you have several cuttings, position 4 stakes (at least 3 inches taller than your tallest cutting) in each of the four corners around your cutting. Using a medium-weight clear plastic, enclose your little nursery by wrapping it around and over the four stakes. Secure the bottom of the plastic with stones or dirt. Your nursery should be located in dappled sunlight. When too much condensation appears inside your little greenhouse, lift the jar or open a corner of the plastic. Let in a little fresh air. At this time check the soil's moisture. If it is dry, add some water. If it's still damp, reclose your greenhouse. I have an 80% success rate using this method. The pictured 'Howard's Special' is one I slipped.



'Pincushion' plant

In the past two to three years I have been surprised to find different types of proteas in our local nurseries and home supply stores. A few commercial growers will sell some of their nursery stock retail.

DO try to grow these fabulous flowers. The satisfaction you receive is worth the little extra time they need. □

*Joyce Michelli, President of Friends of East County, is a self-taught gardener whose hobby is large topiary. Photographs are by Betty Newton.*

## A MESSAGE FROM THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY SERVICES

Dear Floral Association Neighbors,

On October 21, 1996, fire devastated 8,600 acres and 122 homes during the Harmony Grove Fire. Fire professionals all agree the best way to protect a community is to do something BEFORE fires begin, rather than trying to control them once they start. DEFENSIBLE SPACE is one proven effective strategy. This method provides sufficient space between the structure and flammable vegetation allowing the fire department extra time to mount a defense against impending fire. Defensible space accomplishes three critical objectives:

- ⌂ It can help to prevent serious fires from spreading.
- ⌂ If a fire does occur, it gives firefighters a chance to stop it quickly.
- ⌂ With adequate space, a home has a chance to survive on its own when firefighters and equipment are not immediately available as it sometimes happens.

Your number one priority should be to create a defensible space of at least 30 feet between your home and the closest flammable vegetation. To maintain an effective firebreak, keep vegetation in this area in succulent condition and cleared of dead material. Rake up leaves, needles, brush, and dead grass. Doing so greatly improves your chances. The area adjacent to or within a minimum of 30 feet of a structure is the most critical area. The basic rule of thumb is the greater distance between a home and flammable vegetation, the greater the measure of protection.

The second highest priority recommended is to develop a second zone of defensible space beginning from the edge of the 30 feet and extending it out 100 feet from the structure. Prune, thin, and clear flammable plants and vegetation. Cut and remove twiggy growth and dead material. Keep plants at an average height of 24 to 36 inches. Pruning the lower branches of trees ⅛ to ½ of the tree height or 24 inches above the ground (whichever is lower) will remove the ladder fuels. Ladder fuels are branches, leaves, and twigs that can transmit a fire up into a tree or bush.

HERE ARE MORE HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS TO PROTECT YOUR HOME:

- ⌂ Consider drought-tolerant plants and fire-resistive vegetation that contain large amounts of water. These are usually deeply rooted plants with thick, heavy leaves. With your expertise you can help identify these plants for others.
- ⌂ Don't plant large flammable trees such as pine or eucalyptus within 10 feet of your home. They contain dangerous oils and resins.
- ⌂ Carefully choose building materials. Wood shake roofs, for example, are the most susceptible part of a home to an approaching fire. Burning embers can travel ¼ mile beyond a fire under certain weather conditions. Also, open wooden decks or patio areas that extend over a hillside (trap rising heat) should be enclosed or boxed-in. It is important to stack other combustible materials, such as firewood, at least 30 feet away from any structure or wooden fence.
- ⌂ House vents perform the important function of removing trapped moisture from inside a home. However, under fire conditions they can allow embers and burning debris to enter attic spaces. To minimize this situation cover vents with corrosive-resistive wire mesh ¼ inch in size.
- ⌂ Close all windows and curtains. Radiated heat from an approaching fire can easily pass through and ignite combustible materials.
- ⌂ Keep an outside garden hose (with nozzle) connected to the hose bibb faucet at the front and rear of your home. This allows the homeowner to wet down the roof and surrounding property in advance and extinguish small spot fires.
- ⌂ Be prepared to evacuate immediately if asked to do so. Have your car backed into your driveway and keep all family members together and ready to leave, if necessary. Waiting too long creates confusion and street congestion, which can slow down emergency crews from gaining access into your neighborhood. Identify, in advance, at least two exit routes from your neighborhood.
- ⌂ Residences should have clearly marked house numbers visible from the street (4″ minimum height).
- ⌂ If trapped inside your home by an approaching wildfire and you cannot safety leave, stay in

your home temporarily until the firestorm has passed. The fire will usually go by quickly. Even if your home should catch fire, you will usually have a minute or two to escape any fire danger.

Currently, San Diego Fire and Life Safety Services has been directed to institute a weed abatement program to address effectively the fire hazards within the City and on City-owned property. This need was identified because of the present weed abatement management program and the need for coordination of the weed activities of the many departments and divisions currently administering their separate clearance programs.

PRO-ACTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF WEED HAZARDS

Weeds on vacant parcels are the focus of the annual pro-active program under which we request voluntary clearance of these hazards. On March 31, 1997, letters were mailed to all owners of vacant properties requesting them to cut the weeds and then to notify Fire and Life Safety Services that the work has been completed. The owners are on an honor system to send back a return card, stating whether or not the weeds have been cut. If the property is in violation for weed hazards, the "notice to abate" process will begin. The request letter will be accompanied by a list of companies and individuals who perform brush and weed clearance services. Failure to comply after three notices will result in abatement procedures using the Nuisance Abatement Superfund as funds permit, or using the legal remedies provided through the City Attorney's office.

EXAMPLE OF WEED ABATEMENT CHECK-OFF LIST

___ Cut and remove all grass and weeds to approximately two inches in height. Remove all tumbleweeds, rubbish, litter, and combustible debris from property.

When the size of the property exceeds two acres, approved fuel breaks may be established between the property and the endangered structures as follows:

___ Maintain effective fire breaks around and adjacent to buildings and property lines by removing and clearing away flammable growth for a distance of not less than 30 feet on each side. All flammable vegetation or other combustible growth shall be cut down to two inches. This shall not apply to single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery, or similar plants used as ground covers, provided that they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure or property line.

___ All cuttings shall be removed from property or if left shall be converted to a mulch by a chipping machine and evenly dispersed to maximum depth of six inches.

A FIRE SAFETY CHECKOFF LIST

The Things You Need To Do

ROOF

___ Remove dead or overhanging branches.
___ Remove any branches within 10 feet of chimney vent.
___ Clean all dead leaves and needles from roof and gutters.
___ Install a roof that meets the fire resistance classification of Class C or better.
___ Cover chimney outlet with a nonflammable screen of ½ inch or smaller mesh.

LANDSCAPE

___ On steep slopes trim flammable vegetation a safe distance from structures.
___ The canopies of large trees should not form a continuous planting mass.
___ Choose ornamental landscaping plants that are fire resistant and none-invasive.
___ Maintain all plants by regularly removing dead branches, leaves, needles.

YARD

___ Stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from all structures, fences, and other combustible material.
___ Remove all stacks of construction materials, pine needles, leaves, and other debris.
___ Keep lawn chairs, umbrellas, and other canvas furniture (that might be easily ignited from sparks) a safe distance from structures.
___ Clear all vegetation and other combustible or flammable materials from beneath deck area.
___ Enclose underside of elevated decks with fire-resistant materials.
___ Refrain from dumping lawn and brush clippings in canyons.
___ Structures (such as fences) in Zone 1 must be made of non-combustible or one-hour, fire-rated materials.

ACCESS

___ Identify at least two exit routes from your neighborhood.
___ Make sure that street names and house numbers are clearly visible.

FIRE ESCAPE PLAN

___ Designate an emergency meeting place outside your neighborhood.
___ Immediately evacuate the area when ordered by police or fire personnel. (*continued on page 92*)

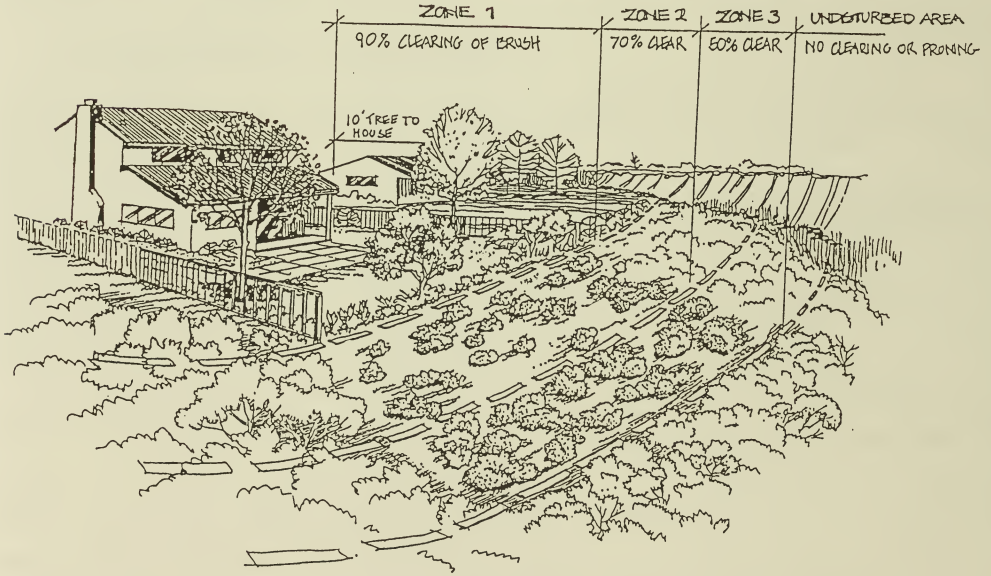
# Keeping Your Property Safe From Fire By CREATING THE DEFENSIBLE SPACE (FIRE BREAK)

As the drawing below demonstrates, property owners should CREATE A DEFENSIBLE SPACE between unmaintained canyon vegetation and any structures. CREATING THIS FIRE BREAK is critical to safe-guarding structures from wildfires. If your home or business adjoins a canyon, the guidelines on this page should be followed. However, the defensible space must be created in a legal manner. If any of the conditions listed on the preceding page exist on your property, there may be regulations you must follow before creating the defensible space.

UNDERSTANDING THE ZONE SYSTEM

The defensible space is made up of three zones. These zones should be maintained in accordance with the City of San Diego's Technical Landscape Manual. The total width of these three zones is between 85 and 110 feet, depending on location. The following chart provides general guidelines about the size of the zones along the coast and inland.

| MAXIMUM ZONE WIDTHS | | |
|---|---|---|
| | West of I-5 | East of I-5 |
| Zone 1 | 35' | 40' |
| Zone 2 | 30' | 40' |
| Zone 3 | 20' | 30' |
| Total | 85' | 110' |




ZONE 1. **Plants adjacent to structures** should consist of irrigated, ornamental species. This vegetation should be kept in a well-watered condition and cleared of dead material. Requires year-round maintenance. This zone should contain no more than 10 percent native, non-irrigated vegetation. Requires year-round maintenance.

ZONE 2. **This area should consist of selective thinning and pruning of native plants** or the introduction of low-growing, fire-retardant shrubs and ground covers. Average height of any new plants required for revegetation should be less than 24 inches. This zone should contain no more than 30 percent native, non-irrigated vegetation. Requires seasonal maintenance.

ZONE 3. **This area is the first defense for fire safety.** It involves the selective thinning and pruning of native vegetation that preserves the natural appearance of the area while reducing the amount of burnable vegetation. This zone should contain no more than average of 50 percent native, non-irrigated vegetation. Requires yearly inspection for periodic maintenance.

## SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION TOURS

*(continued from page 90)*

### LOTUSLAND

A one-day trip to Lotusland in Santa Barbara (and an additional stop) is being planned for Wednesday, June 4, 1997. If interested, call Ann Waters, 277-5004, for additional information.

### PASADENA SHOWCASE HOUSE OF DESIGN
### WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1997

The always spectacular Pasadena Showcase House of Design is our primary destination. This year the home chosen for renovation is a three-story 1928 English manor. Over fifty interior and landscape designers have decorated the 18,000-square-foot mansion and its 4 acres of park-like grounds of ancient oaks and lovely views. We also will visit a nursery prior to lunch, which is included.

**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
**PASADENA SHOWCASE HOUSE OF DESIGN**
Wednesday, May 14, 1997

☐$48.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐$51.00 Non-members, members of affiliates
(Lunch is included)

Make checks payable to
San Diego Floral Association
Mail to SDFA
2125 Park Boulevard
San Diego, California 92101-4792

Please include a stamped/addressed envelope

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

☐**Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Center, La Mesa 6:30AM**
☐**Mission Valley on Camino del Este, south of B of A 7:00AM**
☐**Hadley's at Palomar Airport Road, Carlsbad 7:30AM**

San Diego has 220 miles of canyon ridges, 17,000 acres of open space and roughly 160,000 acres within the city limits that present a moderate to severe fire hazard. The time for action is now. With your help and expertise we can keep our home safe during this wildfire season.

Respectfully,
Doug Nakama, Public Information Officer

SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
All numbers are area code 619.

1. For a copy of the City's *Landscape Technical Manual* ($5), call Development Services 236-7075
2. The *Slope Erosion Control Guide* ia available from Environmental Services 492-5010.
3. An "Environmentally Sensitive Brush Management" pamphlet is available from Environmental Services 492-5010.

THESE NUMBERS ALSO MAY BE HELPFUL:

1. For brush management and weed abatement questions, Fire and Life Safety Services 533-4444
2. To determine if your property has an open space easement, check your deed, title search, or final subdivision map. Deeds and title searches can be found at, County Recorder's Office 237-0502
Final subdivision maps can be reviewed at City Maps and Records Division 236-6083
3. For a permit to clear private property with open space easements or other legal restrictions or to learn about requirements for maintaining open space easements, City Early Assistance Division 236-6501
4. To obtain a permit to clear property on park land, or other city-owned open space: City Park and Recreation Department 688-1351
5. To dispose of brush or other refuse:
City Miramar Landfill 573-1420
San Diego County Landfills 974-2600
6. For information on code compliance issues:
Neighborhood Code Compliance 236-5500

**ANIMATED GARDENS**
GARDEN DESIGN to attract hummingbirds, butterflies, etc.
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# SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

*Garden Center and Library - Founded in 1907*

2125 Park Boulevard, San Diego CA 92101-4792

619/232-5762, located in Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park

*Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California*

**GENERAL MEETINGS**
**1997**

June 17
October 21
5:45 p.m.
Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

## OFFICERS

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Marianne Truby
***First Vice President***
Barbara S. Jones
***Second Vice President***
Gerry Hoffner
***Treasurer***
Jean E. Johns
***Recording Secretary***
Janet Hansen
***Corresponding Secretary***
Esther Barksdale
***Parliamentarian***
Nancy Cottingham
***Historian***
Barbara Jones

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William J. White
Jacqueline Coleman
***Term 1995-1998***
Paulette Tansey
Frances Walton
Mike Whitney
***Term 1996-1999***
Nancy Cottingham
Patricia Garrick
Jo Ann Gould
***Honorary Board Member***
Donald Boyer
***Arrangers Guild***
Myrna Hines

### AFFILIATES:

THE BOTANIC GARDEN OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Rudy Cesena 578-0748
P. O. Box 26729
San Diego CA 92196-0729

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO
In Memory of Ruth Smith
Pres: Mary Vaughn 234-9856

PALOMAR DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
Dir: Marty Peterson 743-3832

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION, INC
Pres: Joyce Wilder 436-3036

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION
President
2125 Park Blvd.
San Diego CA 92101-4792

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL
Chr: Joyce Zwemke 287-3424
1st Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado,
Jan, May, Sept, Nov

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS 459-0316
P. O. Box 2711
La Jolla CA 92038-2711

DEL MAR FAIR FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW
The West Coast's Best 792-4273
June 17 through July 6, 1997

### GARDEN CLUBS:

ALPINE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Carlette Anderson 445-4569
1st Fri - 10:00 am, Home of Members

BERNARDO GARDENERS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Virginia Fackler 451-3923
3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Joslyn Senior Center,
Rancho Bernardo

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Norma Illingworth 479-3478
2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Rohr Park Manor,
Sweetwater Road

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Than Craddock 435-4236
4th Monday - 9:30 am, Winn Room,
Coronado Public Library

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Alice Miller 721-6884
1st Fri - 1:00 pm, Sep thru Jun
Heritage Hall, Magee Park

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Theodore Felber 427-3184
3rd Thu - 1:00 pm, Norman Park
Senior Center

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: Mr. David E. Sigsworth 435-5028

CROWN GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Suzanne Heap 435-5530
4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Sarah Beers 749-2140
2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Jerry Doughty 743-1879

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Betty Henry 731-0706

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB
Chrm: Mrs. Richard A. Burt 299-6742
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Sheila Hauserman 460-0387
2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive,
La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Francis S. Blankenship 454-4109
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J.Lutheran Church

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mildred Digenan 443-1529
3rd Mon - 2:00 pm, Lakeside Historical
Church, 9906 Maine Avenue

LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Alicia Elliott
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Dan Wilson 760-727-0466
4th Sat - 11:00 am, Gardens of Members

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB
Pres: Helen Odom 743-1921
3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, MiraCosta Community
College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Dale S. Munda 272-9727
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Recreation Center

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Elaine Marshall 223-8708
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Westminster Presby
Church

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Colleen Michell 485-8170

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Bob Cleary 756-3226
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Garden Club

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Dorothy Driscoll 463-6700
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Clara Ziegler 943-8005
4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens

SCRIPPS MESA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Cindy Drake 271-8933
4th Mon - 6:00 pm, Scripps Ranch Library

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Laura Hoke 390-9908
4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian
Church, LJ

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Betty Larson 727-0731
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

### IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
Pres: Yoshie Sesma 279-2511
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
LA JOLLA CHAPTER
Pres: Connie Davis 672-7850
2nd Tues - 10:00 am

All area codes are 619 unless otherwise noted.

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland 276-4667
SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO BRANCH
Sumiko Lahey, Master Instructor 429-6198

## PLANT SOCIETIES:

*AFRICAN VIOLETS*
HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Claire Peck
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Ctr,El Cajon
SAN DIEGO DAYTIME
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist Church, 33rd Street and Meade

*BEGONIA*
ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members
PALOMAR BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
SAN MIGUEL BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Eleanor Calkins 746-4743
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

*BONSAI*
HON NON BO ASSOCIATION
Pres. Lit Phan
1st Sun every other month (begin Feb)
10:30 am, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Pres: Lew Buller 576-0515
2nd Sun - 11:00 am, Casa del Prado

*BROMELIAD*
BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF
BALBOA PARK
Pres: Ken Campos
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: John McDonald 538-3459
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed
NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Morlane O'Donnell 422-8168
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building
*Quail Gardens*

*CACTUS & SUCCULENT*
PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Paul Seward 486-0535
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido
SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND
SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Tom Knapik 462-1805
2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

*CAMELLIA*
SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Gene Snooks 454-6659
3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*DAHLIA*
SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Ruth Kern 223-6000
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*EPIPHYLLUM*
SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Don Francis 273-5544
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*FERN*
SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: Frank Darling 279-6899
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*FRUIT*
CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS
Pres: Cynthia Drake 271-8933
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

*FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS*
SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND
SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Hubbell 443-3706
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*GERANIUM*
SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Gerald Stewart 760-726-9269
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*HEMEROCALLIS*
SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Pres: Nancy Webb 714-539-9478
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Quail Gardens

*HERB*
THE HERB CLUB
Pres: Judy Dunning 669-0222
1st Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

*HOYA*
SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP
c/o: Harriette Schapiro 273-4267
North County 758-4290

*IRIS*
SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES
IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: George Bange 571-1154
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May
Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, Rancho Bernardo

*NATIVE PLANTS*
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Cindy Burrascono 685-7321
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Dorothy Frisbie 741-0829
4th Mon - 2:00 pm - 16789 Bernardo Oaks Dr., Seven Oaks Community Center, RB

*ORCHID*
CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Pres: Ardell Marlin 753-6952
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club
SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Fred Weber 982-9128
1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*ORGANIC*
BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Norma DeMart 466-9398
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

*PALM*
THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER
Pres: Phil Bergman 291-4605
Please call for Meeting dates

*ROSE*
EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Coe Applegate 670-0644
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members
SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Phil Ash 235-0004
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

*TREES*
PEOPLE FOR TREES
Pres: Lily Hursh 234-TREE
FAX 687-0151

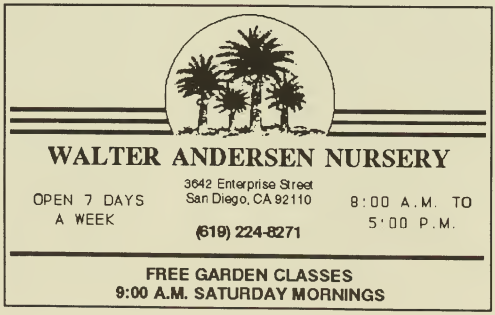
*WATER GARDEN*
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY
Contact: Walter Pagels 582-5408

**AFFILIATES:**

**Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor *California Garden*, 2125 Park Boulevard, San Diego CA 92101-4792. Call 232-5762.**

**Deadline for Jul-Aug issue: May 15, 1997**

Are you aware that each affiliate group is entitled to a free advertisement once each year? It should be "camera ready" (suitable to be sent to printer). The text should be enclosed in a border. The border must be included when measuring dimensions, which are to be 3.6 (3⅝) wide by 2.25 (2¼) inches high. If done on a computer, please use a font that does not resemble typewriting.





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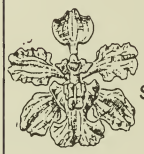


## SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

*NOW* is the time to join! Learn how easy and fun it is to grow orchids. Meet the experts through society activities including lectures, tours, open houses, and classes.

The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

All this and a great monthly newsletter for only $10.00 (single membership) or $12.50 (dual membership) per year. Don't delay, make your check out today to the SDCOS and mail to:



Vivian Follmer
SDCOS Membership
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## THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Is having its Annual Show and Sale
Saturday May 31 and Sunday June 1
Sales are from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. both days
Show times: Sat. 1-5 p.m. Sun 10 a.m.- 5 p.m.

SDCSS is also Hosting the 1997 Cactus and Succulent Society of America's International Convention in Mission Valley. **For more info. Call 569-8510 or e-mail jabetzler@aol.com**

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 084-020)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
2125 Park Boulevard
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PERIODICALS POSTAGE


# Spring Flower Coupons

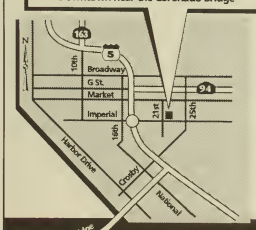
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*NEVER ANY Dead Dirt, Animal Poop, or Lumberyard Scrap!*

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2118 Imperial Ave.
Downtown near the Coronado Bridge




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